

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1852.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF New Hampshire.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
OF Alabama.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, 30 DAY OF NOVEMBER.
Democratic Republican Electors.
For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBS.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
Second District, BURTON CRAIG.
Third District, WALTER F. LEAK.
Fourth District, ROBERT D. DICK.
Fifth District, ABRAHAM RENCHER.
Sixth District, J. O. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PIERSON.
Eighth District, D. G. WARD.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE
Democratic Electoral Tickets may be had in any quantity, at this office at \$1 per 1,000.

The Storm.
About, or perhaps a little before midnight on Saturday, the wind commenced blowing a perfect gale here, and continued with very little abatement until morning. Trees and fences were blown down, and considerable damage was done to the crops by the heavy South wind. Some of the wharves were sunk, among the rest one belonging to the Banks Brothers, with some three or four hundred barrels of Spirits of Turpentine on board—which has since been recovered, with the exception of a barrel or two; also one or two boats belonging to Messrs. J. C. & R. B. Wood, with brick. Some injury was also done to the wharves. We have not been able to ascertain the amount of loss.

The Steamer Vanderbilt.
Left Charleston on the 9th inst., at 2.30 P. M. The weather continued good until 10 o'clock, when the wind commenced blowing a severe gale from S. E., and at 2 A. M. set in a complete hurricane; sea very heavy and the weather very thick, and raining. At 4.30 sea running very high, and no appearance of breaking off; the Steamer, with the head S. E., the wind at the time varying to the Southward, and the Steamer at that time off Cape Fear bar. The only damage sustained was the loss of 100 barrels of turpentine. Hull and machinery all in good order, and the boat will leave for Charleston tomorrow. Second Engineer and a seaman were cut and bruised.—Daily Journal, 11th.

The W. & R. Rail Road Co.'s Steamer Gov. Dudley. which left here on last Saturday morning, and was out during the storm of that night and Sunday morning, arrived safely in Charleston, having suffered no damage, except the loss of smoke-stack. Some fears had been entertained for her safety.
MR. CLINGMAN'S LETTER.—The letter of Hon. T. L. Clingman will commend itself to the attention of all, both Democrats and Whigs. Its marked ability—the acknowledged prominence and influence of its author, together with the peculiar position of affairs in this State, alike give it interest and importance, and absolve us from the necessity of making any excuse for taking up so much of our space with its publication.

The Journal on more than one occasion has styled certain Free Soil prints in the North and North West, as allies of the Southern Whigs, and of this paper. Now we profess to feel a deep personal interest in this matter and therefore wish to know distinctly what the Journal means, when it charges us with being allied with abolitionists.—Wm. Herald.

The Herald can be at no loss for our meaning.—In all cases where the charge has been made, the grounds for making it have been distinctly stated by us. We deduce our reasoning purely from the position the Herald itself has chosen to take, from its constant and reiterated publications of Northern Abolition slanders against Pierce, and still more recently, and we presume in the case to which the Herald particularly refers, from its being the chosen medium for the publication of a business letter addressed to an abolition paper, while no answer is vouchsafed to the writers. And indeed, does not the Herald itself in its article commenting upon Messrs. Holmes and Dickinson's letter, published in its issue of Wednesday last, allude in more than one place, and with apparent satisfaction, to the fact that the abolitionist Washingtonian is advocating through his paper the claims of Scott and Graham for the chief offices of this wide spread Republic? and that he is "the editor of a Scott and Graham paper away off in Ohio."

Now all these things are plain, open and above-board. They are public matters. If the Herald chooses to feel a personal interest in them it is not our fault. It is his. Where men or parties place themselves in a false political position they will find that making personal issues is the worst of all ways to get themselves right. And we might be permitted respectfully to suggest that the intrusion of personal feelings into public papers or political discussions, is custom more honored in the breach than in the observance.—However, the Herald can follow its own notions, we are accommodating.

Will the people of the Eastern portion of N. Carolina—may, of all portions of the State—be pleased to remember, that in 1848, Wm. A. Graham addressed a special message to the Legislature, then in session, in favor of a certain scheme of internal improvements, and in that scheme no connection was contemplated between the West and any town or seaport on the Eastern coast of North Carolina? It was proposed to run a road from Salisbury to Raleigh, and there connect it with the Raleigh and Gaston road, which was to be galvanized for the purpose of carrying all the commerce and produce of the State out of its borders.

Do our Scott and Graham contemporaries happen to remember this? Do they happen to know that Governor Graham made no recommendation in favor of any connection between the Central road and the Wilmington and Weldon Road? Will they be so good as to enlighten the people of the East upon these and sundry other evidences of the Governor's hostility to North Carolina works with North Carolina objects, when next they urge the presence of his name on the Scott ticket as a reason why the people of the State—of Wilmington, New Bern, Washington, etc., should fall down and worship it? Did not Gov. Graham, at the same time while making reference to the public improvements of the State, absolutely refuse to even so much as name the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, the only work which could, by any possibility, bring trade or produce into the State?

The Wilmington Herald of the 13th, virtually admits the political alliance between itself and the Scott friends, and the Elyria Courier and such like. This is all for what we contended. Whatever course it may have chosen to adopt towards Democratic gentlemen, we at least, are unwilling to resort to personal charges against our Whig fellow citizens. Our cause requires no such supports. We are no correspondents of the papers which, without warrant, try to connect Pierce with the Abolitionists.

The Pierce paper of this town seems to excuse Messrs. Dickson and Holmes for writing a certain letter, which we published in our last, but the effort is of the most feeble sort.—Wm. Herald, 9th inst.

In our article upon the subject, we used the following words with reference to the letter: "At any rate, we refrain from comment upon it, since the gentlemen signing it are abundantly able to guard their own reputations." The fact is that we made no effort, not even "of the most feeble sort," to excuse Messrs. Dickson and Holmes for writing a certain letter; we left their defence all to themselves, and perhaps they had better be attended to before other things are undertaken. We simply commented upon the published movements of a public body—the Scott and Graham Club—given to the community through the columns of the Wilmington Herald. It is certain that Messrs. Dickson and Holmes sent a letter enclosing a dollar to the Editor of the Elyria Courier, an Abolition Scott paper, requesting him to send them two copies of his paper during the campaign;—it is also certain that a letter was received from this man, Washburn, the Editor of the Abolition Scott organ in question, and that this letter came to the Scott and Graham Club, or some leading member or members, inquiring about the writers of the letter in question, and that Washburn was telegraphed to send the letter on here to the Scott and Graham Club; and this letter was then handed over to the Herald for publication—that it was published and commented upon by the Herald. So far as allusions are made to Messrs. Dickson and Holmes personally, that is their business. So far, however, as political capital is sought to be made out of the affair, it is the business of every Democrat, certainly of every Democratic organ. So far as a Scott organ at the South chucks over the failure of Southern men to become thoroughly acquainted with the real position of its party at the North; so far as a correspondence is shown between an organized Scott Club at the South, and a recognized Abolition Scott organ at the North, having for its object an attack upon their Democratic fellow-citizens as Democrats we have commented upon the affair, and will comment upon it whenever we may deem it necessary and proper so to do.

It is proper to remark that all the facts about this matter have come to our knowledge since the appearance of the first article in the Herald. The letter—the Scott Club correspondence—in fact, the whole affair, was then as much news to us as to any individual in the community.

That Recruiting Letter of Gen. Scott.
We see that Schuyler Hamilton, "Captain of Brevet United States Army," publishes in the National Intelligencer, a communication contradicting the statement that Gen. Scott issued a letter to his Recruiting Officers in 1847, containing the instructions not to enlist foreigners, etc. We would simply state now, that we copied the statement from a paper of high standing and respectability, the Richmond Enquirer; and that our recollections are, that a letter of the kind did come out at the time, emanating from Gen. Scott. We have written to headquarters to have the whole truth on the subject, which we will lay before our readers, an example which our Scott contemporaries might follow with profit to the cause of truth, and of their candidate.

Gen. McKay and Whig Slanders.
The associate Editor of the Journal had the pleasure of a conversation with Gen. McKay on Tuesday last, relative to the reports which have been put in circulation by Scott orators and the Scott press, with regard to his (Gen. McKay's) opinions of Gen. Scott's fitness for the office of President, and his soundness on the slavery question. Gen. McKay expects to be in town in a few days, when he will no doubt place his views before the public in a proper light, in order to correct the misrepresentations which have been made. In the meantime, however, we will state that Gen. McKay's views are very different from what they have been represented by the Whig press and Whig orators, and do not correspond in any particular with such misrepresentations as have been circulated.

Judge Caldwell, (Whig.) in our own presence, at Anson Court, gave way on Tuesday of that Court for John W. Cameron, Scott Elector in the Third District, to address the people of that county, and on Monday of this week (Bladen Superior Court) positively refused to so accommodate Col. S. J. Person, Democratic Elector, when a request so to do was made to him on Tuesday last.

The Steamship El Dorado arrived at New Orleans on the 9th, from Aspinwall, with San Francisco on the 16th ult., with \$2,000,000 in gold. The news from the mines was very favorable, and several large lumps of gold had been found. Advice from Valparaiso state the Chilean affairs as very promising. The Government had sent \$200,000 to London to purchase a war steamer. Business generally at San Francisco was steady and prosperous. The troubles with the Indians had subsided. Opposition to the Chinese still existed among the miners.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 10th, 1852.
We the undersigned, beg leave to tender our thanks to Capt. J. W. Sterett and the officers of the Steamer C. Vanderbilt, for the mastery and seaman like management of the above Steamer in the gale on the night of the 9th inst.

We would further say that we feel indebted to their coolness, and the firm sea qualities of the C. Vanderbilt, for our safe arrival.

We take pleasure in recommending the above noble Steamer and her gallant commander, to the traveling public.

P. H. BURNETT, Ala.,
M. H. HOOPER, Balt.,
A. C. HILL, Ga.,
H. D. WALTON, Ga.,
R. L. WOOLLEN, N. C.,
J. H. HOPKINS, Wash. D. C.,
E. W. ISLER,
S. L. SPOFFORD,
E. V. STARR.

Webster Meeting Last Night.
We did not attend the Webster Meeting last night, but we believe that it was finally resolved to dissolve the organization, leaving all its members at full liberty to pursue such course in the pending canvass as may seem best to them, absolved from their engagements to the Webster ticket. The difficulty of forming an electoral ticket, proceeding chiefly from want of time was the main cause of the dismemberment.—Daily Journal, 12th inst.

Was, or was not a letter from Hon. Geo. E. Badger to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, read some time ago in the Scott and Graham Club in Fayetteville; and did not Mr. B. say that "Scott was a bitter pill, but that it was Scott or the Locofocos, and the devil before the Locofocos," or words to that effect? We ask the question upon the authority of gentlemen from Fayetteville, and pause for a reply.

Pennsylvania Elections.
By a telegraphic despatch from Washington City, dated 9 o'clock 20 min., last Wednesday evening, we learn that there is a gain of four Democratic Congressmen in Pennsylvania, and that the State has gone Democratic by at least ten thousand. Nothing definite from Ohio and Indiana.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Oct. 8th, 1852.
DEAR SIR:—Very little has as yet been done in the Legislature. The Senate has been occupied for several days in the discussion of a resolution introduced by Hoke of Lincoln, admitting Dr. Shaw to a seat; the resolution passed on yesterday by a strict party vote. To-day, in the House of Commons, the rules were suspended, and the Bill "to provide for the election of Electors of President and Vice President," which had been reported on yesterday by Mr. Dobbin from the committee, to whom that part of the Governor's Message had been referred, was put upon its second and third readings, and passed—it will pass the Senate to-morrow. The committee to whom was referred the subject of adjournment, will report to-morrow; a majority of the committee are in favor, and the committee will so report; of repealing the law which requires the Legislature to meet on the third Monday in November, they will also recommend that the Legislature adjourn on Monday next until the first Monday in December. This report will of course give rise to a good deal of discussion, both in the House and Senate, and neither will we not adjourn, but will go on with the regular business. Free Suffrage will pass. We will have some trouble with the Congressional and Senatorial districts. Everything will have to be the result of compromise this Session, the Whigs having the majority in one House and the Democrats in the other. The election of engraving Clerk will probably come off on Monday. It has not yet been determined when the election for Senator will take place. Mr. Clingman is in the city. The Legislature now stands 1 majority for the Democrats on joint ballot. Washington, Senator from Craven, Whig, is absent, and Reid, Dem., from Duplin, and Lyon, Dem., from Orange are absent. Washington will be here on Sunday. It is uncertain when Reid will be here, as we learn that he is sick. Lyon, from Orange, has had his foot severely injured, and will be detained at home for several weeks. When Washington arrives it will be a tie on joint ballot, until Reid makes his appearance. Had all our members been here, Busbee would have been elected, there were three whigs who would have voted for him.

Yours truly,
P. S. I neglected to mention that the two Houses adjourned to-day to attend the funeral of Mr. Haywood; resolutions were introduced in the House by Gen. Saunders, in the Senate by Col. Joyner. The funeral was a very large one.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Oct. 8, 1852.
DEAR DAILY:—When you left the "City of Oaks" this morning, the day promised hot—and before noon, the promise was redeemed, without "discount or offset."

The Legislature assembled at 10 o'clock, but little business was transacted in either House. In the House, the bill for laying off the Electoral Districts of the State, passed its third and last reading, without a dissenting voice. When the "laying off" of the Congressional Districts shall take place, then, in all probability, several opinions will be expressed. This part of the business, will, I think, be commenced in December next.

Qui a debate, (short.) occurred in the House this morning, on a resolution to authorize the Doorkeeper to have tea provided for the benefit of the House, during warm weather, but the resolution passed by a good majority.

In the Senate, the minority, (Whigs,) presented their Protest to the proceedings in the case of the contested election from Camden and Currituck, which was ordered to be spread on the Journals. Mr. Joyner, from Halifax, introduced a resolution authorizing the Doorkeeper to provide ice for the Senate during the hot weather. Passed unanimously. At 12 o'clock the death of the Hon. W. H. Haywood was announced in both Houses—in the Senate by Col. Joyner, and in the House by Hon. R. M. Saunders—whereupon the Legislature adjourned for the day.

At the time of writing this letter, the procession, bearing the mortal remains of the Hon. W. H. Haywood, is passing; the State bell and the Episcopal bell are tolling—the stores are all closed. The procession is the largest I have witnessed in this city, on a similar occasion. Both branches of the Legislature are moving, in double file, besides our citizens generally, and a train of sixteen carriages.—Truly, a great man has fallen."

RALEIGH, 9th Oct, 1852.
DEAR JOURNAL:—Nothing of very great interest transpired in the Legislature to-day. In the Senate, the Bill making provision for the election in November, was taken up, and read three times, without opposition. Eight Districts are provided for, with one thrown in for the State at large—they are not laid off, but simply imaginary. No other business was transacted in the Senate.

The House engaged the whole of its time, to-day, on a motion to adjourn next Monday. The debate was long and fierce, in which, a number of members participated. Mr. Wilder, Col. Wheeler, McDugall, Miller, of Caswell, Avery, of Burke, took an active part in the debate. The vote being taken, it was decided not to adjourn, but continue on, until the business of the State is finished. Vote stood 53 for, and 61 against adjourning. So, we shall have a long and exciting Session. Look for an indefinite number of "filibuster" speeches—political, of course—the substance of which, shall be spread before your readers.

John K. & G. R. R. ran into another cow last night. The cow looks took her up—no harm done to human or machinery.

Mr. Clingman continues to stop in our city. W. S. M. Clingman left Raleigh on Monday last for the West. He has undoubtedly taken the stump for King and King's letter will be found in another column.—Eos Journal.

RALEIGH, Monday, Oct. 11, 1852.
In the House to-day, a bill to repeat the 25th Section of the 53d Chapter Revised Statutes, was read through three times. A number of Bills and Resolutions of a private nature, were presented and read first time.

A motion to reconsider the vote of Saturday, by which the House refused to adjourn, was made, and laid on the table.

In the Senate, much time was consumed in arranging the rules of the Senate—making amendments, &c., and finally adopted, and ordered to be printed, together with State Constitution and Constitution of the United States—one copy for each member. Two ineffectual attempts were made to elect an Engraving Clerk. To-morrow both Houses will again ballot. A Mr. Harris, Whig, from Davidson, and a Mr. Jenkins, Democrat, from Warren, are the prominent candidates. From appearances, I think Jenkins will be elected.

I suppose you have seen Mr. Clingman's letter.—He is quite down on Gen. Scott, and advocates the election of Pierce & King. The letter has caused a fluttering in the political world, here. Whigs look sour. I assure you, and utter bitter language, at their parting.

RALEIGH, Oct. 12, 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL:—In the House of Commons, Gen. Leach, from Davidson, introduced a series of Resolutions setting forth the claims of North Carolina, to her share of the proceeds from the sales of the public Lands, and instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to make application for the same. Ordered to be printed.

A Bill for the equal distribution of the School Fund, read and ordered to be printed. A preamble and resolution declaring that the present Session of the Legislature is not a regular Session according to the meaning and intent of the Constitution, and recommending an adjournment from and after to-day, until the regular time—3rd Monday in November—were presented, read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Senate spent a good part of the morning discussing some resolutions.

R. M. Saunders presented a lengthy Bill, relative to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road—its connection with the Central—and also with the Portsmouth, &c., &c., was read and ordered to be printed.

A Bill for the better regulation of the town of Lincoln, the reading of which occupied about forty minutes, was referred to Committee on Private Bills.

A number of Resolutions and private Bills were presented in both Houses.

I forgot to mention in my letter of yesterday, that the Senate very wisely, I think, declined the proposition to employ a Stenographer, at a salary of \$500! to report Senate proceedings.

Harris, Whig, elected Engraving Clerk, to-day. I attended the Whig Club last night. At 10 minutes before 8 o'clock, Mr. Stanley entered the Court House—was presented to the meeting by the Editor of the Register. Mr. S. acknowledged his difference in appearing before the citizens of Raleigh, and the members of the Legislature. He then proceeded to denounce Gen. Pierce as unfit, unqualified, and not the man for President. He pretended to give a sketch of his, Gen. P.'s life; and, succeeded in making his whole life a blank page in the history of the country. He says he was four years in Congress with Gen. P., but never knew him, and wouldn't know him if he were to see him. He intimated the cause for the General's withdrawal from the Senate, a stoop which I look upon, as too low for any politician, even John Gilmer himself. Mr. Stanley spoke for an hour, and may rely upon this assertion as being strictly true, that it was the poorest effort of his life.

Mr. Stanley said, if we put aside free suffrage, this State was certain for Scott and Graham. I consider that as an acknowledgment that he thinks the State will go for the Democratic nominees.

Several candidates are spoken of as U. S. Senators; among them, are Mr. Shepard and R. M. Saunders, of this City.

Thursday night the Democrats will have a meeting in this City. Hon. A. Venable is here, and will address the meeting. It would do any Democrat good to be present at one of our Pierce and King Club meetings. But more of this by and by. W.

Inspectors of Presidential Election.
Wilmington District—Wm. N. Peden, D. McMillan and P. W. Fausberg.

Upper Sound—J. M. Stevenson, Dan S. Sanders and Alex. Hewlett.

Middle Sound—John A. Sanders, James Smith and John S. Bishop.

Topsail—J. M. Foy, Thos. Hansley and John Howard, Sen.

Holly Shelter—John Shepherd, Sam'l Player and Isaac Rochell.

Rocky Point—David McIntyre, T. H. Tate, and J. N. Bowen.

South Washington—D. Harrell, W. Powers, Lott Croom.

Upper Sound—J. M. Stevenson, Dan S. Sanders and Alex. Hewlett.

Lower Sound—Michael Register, Thos. Bland, Wm. A. Lamb.

Catawba—Wm. S. Pridgen, Wm. C. Marshall, John M. Pridgen.

Long Creek—Jas. Garrison, Geo. J. Moore, M. T. Croom.

Piney Woods—Michael Register, Thomas Bland, Wm. A. Lamb.

Federal Point—Joseph G. Pickett, Jas. Newton, Charles Craig.

MR. H. L. SCHREINER has laid on our table a piece of Music, entitled the "Clarendon's Grand March," composed by himself and published by J. E. Boswell, Baltimore. We learn that some 1000 copies were sold in the first month. Dedicated to Stephen Jewett, Esq., Wilmington.

CONSOLATION UNDER AFFLICTION.—Somebody consoles Gen. Scott with the reflection that after the 2nd day of November he will be delivered of all apprehension of "a fire in the rear," which has been the nightmare of his life, because then he will be so far behind that there will be nobody behind him to fire at him.

TOPSAIL SOUND, New Hanover County.
October 10th, 1852.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—I am happy to inform you that Gen. Scott will not get a single vote in Topsail District. We are all for Pierce and King.

Yours,

Democratic Meeting and Dinner in Brunswick.
There will be a Democratic meeting and free dinner given at the house of Mr. James Biggs, on Bell Swamp, in Brunswick county, 13 miles from Wilmington, on the Georgetown Road, on the 23d inst. Several distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting.

The public, without distinction of party, are requested to attend. Come one, come all!
October 15th, 1852.

The Crescent City prevented from entering Havana.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—The U. S. mail steamer Crescent City has arrived at New Orleans. She reports that she arrived at Havana on Sunday last, but that all communication with the shore was interrupted in consequence of Mr. Smith, the Purser, being on board, and that the vessel was ordered by the authorities to proceed to her destination forthwith. The Captain entered a protest against this course, but it was unavailing, and he was compelled to put to sea in a violent gale, and to bring all the passengers and mails destined for Havana on to New Orleans.

The Election in Florida.
CHARLESTON, Oct. 9.

The returns from Florida came in very slow and in a disjointed shape. The Democrats have gained 20 votes in Duval county. The vote of the State appears to be very close, but it has probably gone Democratic.

Letter from Hon. T. L. Clingman.

RALEIGH, October 8, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, I proceed briefly to state, in writing, the substance of my conversation with you in relation to the approaching Presidential election. I do this the more readily, not only because I have no political opinions that I wish to conceal, but because as one of my immediate constituents you are entitled to have them in a form capable of preservation for future reference.

From the time of Gen. Scott's nomination I have universally stated, in conversation with my colleagues, other members of Congress, and in fact all who felt an interest in knowing my views, that I did not intend to support Gen. Scott. In reply also to such letters as I received, asking for my opinion, I repeatedly wrote to the same effect, to gentlemen of both political parties who were residents of my District, and also to some other portions of the State. Several of these letters were written soon after Gen. Scott's nomination, to gentlemen of both parties canvassing for seats in the Legislature. I mention this lest it should be charged that I hesitated to commit myself in writing, since it was easy for any one of those gentlemen to have been in no way one of those gentlemen—to have furnished evidence of my position. I did not think it expedient to make a publication on the subject, partly because it was said by the papers friendly to Gen. Scott, that members of Congress ought not to attempt to dictate to the people, and in part, also, because I preferred giving my views to my constituents face to face, in a full and free manner, in my return to my District.

In 1848, seeing that the contest was likely to be between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott, and that the former had refused to take any position with reference to the great pending questions of the day, and not being disposed to adopt him on trust, and blindly support him, I, after long waiting for a development of Gen. Taylor's views, determined to advocate the nomination of Gen. Scott, rather than his. Since then I have had no reason to regret my course. As approved by the candidates, as soon as the policy of Gen. Taylor's Administration was developed, with reference to the great Slavery questions then pending, I, in conjunction with a majority of the Southern Whig members of Congress, was thrown into opposition to it. Though such was the condition of things for several months before Gen. Taylor's death, yet the public was not generally aware of it. His sudden demise prevented an open and violent collision. About the first of July, 1850, it was determined, at a meeting of a decided majority of the Southern Whig members of Congress, that it was our duty, before an open declaration of hostilities, to advise the then President of our purposes, &c. Three gentlemen were selected for that purpose, to wit: Hon. C. M. Conrad, the present Secretary of War, the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, and the Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia. They, in accordance with the views of the meeting, separately called on the President and gave him to understand that he must expect our determined opposition if he persisted in resisting such a compromise as we advocated, and insisted on his policy of admitting California and New Mexico as States, and supporting the claim of the latter to the territory on this side of the Rio Grande.

According to their several reports to us, Gen. Taylor was unyielding, and frankly declared to them that he would not yield on the question of New Mexico, and that he would not yield on the question of the territory on this side of the Rio Grande. He should send in a message to Congress recommending its admission at once as a State, as he had done in the case of California; that he also declared that Texas had no right to the territory claimed by her, and that he was disposed to support the claim of New Mexico against her. To one of these gentlemen, he said that he was placed in such a position that he would probably be forced to sacrifice one of his principles, and that he would not yield on the question of New Mexico, and that he would not yield on the question of the territory on this side of the Rio Grande. He should send in a message to Congress recommending its admission at once as a State, as he had done in the case of California; that he also declared that Texas had no right to the territory claimed by her, and that he was disposed to support the claim of New Mexico against her. To one of these gentlemen, he said that he was placed in such a position that he would probably be forced to sacrifice one of his principles, and that he would not yield on the question of New Mexico, and that he would not yield on the question of the territory on this side of the Rio Grande.

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